

Iron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE.

IRONTON, MISSOURI

NEWS AND NOTES

A Summary of Important Events.

LORD LORNE has sailed for England.

HON. LIONEL SACKVILLE-WEST, the new British Minister, has arrived in Washington.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR went to New York on the 3d, to remain until after the State election.

THE Executive Committee of the Missouri River Improvement Association have called a Convention to be held at St. Joseph on the 29th of November.

IMMEDIATELY following the adjournment of the Senate the President appointed Stratham Postmaster at Lynchburg, Va., in place of Wilson, suspended.

BOTH houses of the Minnesota Legislature have passed the bill for the readjustment of the old bonded debt of the State, at an interest not to exceed 5 per cent.

THE late Governor Wiltz, of Louisiana, left his widow and five children in poverty and a committee of leading citizens has appealed to the people of the State to provide a fund for them.

EUREKA SPRINGS, Ark., has been declared by Governor Churchill a city of the first-class. This grade has been reached in two years and three months from the date of the erection of the first cabin.

THE State of Guatemala sent a special envoy to Washington to personally convey to our people and Government the sympathy and condolence of that Government upon the death of President Garfield.

THE bank of Walker & Co., at Zurich, Switzerland, is reported to have been robbed of 75,000 francs and all negotiable securities and its books burned. The bank has suspended. Unpleasant surmises regarding the affair are current.

AN order has been issued by the President, directing that the Pension Agency at St. Louis be removed on the 1st of January to Topeka, Kans., and Nathaniel Adams, of Manhattan, Kans., has been appointed Agent, vice Rufus Campion, whose term has expired.

THE annual report of United States Treasurer Gillilan shows an increase in receipts over the previous year as follows: Customs, \$11,607,611; Internal revenue, \$11,235,110; sales of public lands, \$1,185,850; miscellaneous sources, \$3,177,702; Increase in surplus revenue, \$84,185,751.

CHARLES J. FOLGER, the newly-appointed Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Massachusetts in 1818. His first office was Judge of Ontario County, New York. He served eight years in the State Senate, was Sub-Treasurer of New York, and now holds the position of Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals.

THE London Times in its financial article says that purchases of Confederate bonds are believed to be entirely due to the action of a clique prepared to run up the price of any rubbish if they think there is the faintest chance of alluring the public into joining in the venture. There has been a decline in the prices offered.

THE police at St. Petersburg have arrested a man and woman who were preparing dangerous explosives. Socialist pamphlets were found in the rooms. The man is a student in the School of Mines. Nihilist proclamations have been distributed about the city and several copies thrown into the barracks of the Imperial Guard. The Czar has lately received many threatening missives.

THE cotton statistics for the present season show a falling off in the receipts at every Southern port, except New Orleans, from last year, the decrease in some cases being considerable. The estimates of the total crop made by members of the New York Cotton Exchange vary from 5,175,000 to 6,500,000 bales. Bradstreet's reports would indicate the smaller estimate as being the nearer correct.

THE argument on the motion to set aside the criminal information in the star route cases began in the District Court at Washington on the 2d. The Government was represented by District-Attorney Corbitt; Brewster, of Philadelphia; Bliss, of New York, and Cook, of Washington; the defense by Totten, Wilson, Shellabarger, Robert G. Ingersoll, Sypher, and Jefferson Chandler, of St. Louis.

LATER developments regarding the failure of the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, N. J., confirm the report that the institution is hopelessly wrecked. Stockholders will be called upon to pay dollar for dollar for the full amount of stock held by them. Depositors will get about fifty cents on the dollar. It has been ascertained that Baldwin, the Cashier, speculated some in Wall Street, but it is not known that he met with any serious losses there. The firm of Nugent & Co. protest against being made the scapegoat for Baldwin's deficiency. They claim that Baldwin was their paid financial manager, receiving one per cent. commission for negotiating their paper, and that their indebtedness to the bank is nothing like the amount claimed by Baldwin.

THE steamer War Eagle, of the Upper Mississippi line, bound down from St. Paul with a large list of passengers and freight, on the night of the 4th came into collision with the drawbridge at Keokuk and was hopelessly disabled. As the boat struck the bridge pier the latter gave way, and then with a terrific crash, an entire span toppled over on the stricken vessel, crushing a large hole in her side, through which the water poured in a vast flood. The passengers were hastily gathered together upon the hurricane deck, and many climbed from the boat upon the bridge. The boat soon afterward swung clear from the bridge and floated down stream with the current a few hundred yards, when she rounded to and was made fast to the bank, and the passengers were safely transferred to terra firma. First reports regarding loss of life were contradictory, but it was thought at least two or three were drowned.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

MR. J. P. LINDSAY, Chief Head Clerk, has been placed in charge of all mail routes in Texas.

GOVERNOR SHELDON is preparing to break up the cowboy and "rustler" element in Southern New Mexico. This lawless element is said to number about 150 persons. They infest the southern part of Grant County, and have their principal camps at San Simon, Cloverdale and Cainsville Springs. Their leaders are Russian Bill, Curly Bill and Chris Moesner. Something like 500 horses and 1,000 head of cattle have been stolen during the last nine months and driven to Texas and Arizona and there sold. Horses and cattle stolen in Arizona and Texas are run to New Mexico and sold. The south-eastern portion of Arizona is completely under the heel of these rustlers. Governor Sheldon intends to procure indictments, offer rewards, and then send armed and mounted militia companies, from fifty to one hundred men strong, with the Sheriffs of Dona Ana, Lincoln and Grant Counties, to execute writs. Matters are now being put into shape for the movement.

W. H. GURNEY, a prominent attorney of Buffalo, N. Y., committed suicide by drowning. He had been for some weeks in an unsound state of mind.

EMMA BECKMAN, aged twenty-five years, jumped from a fourth-story window, in Columbus, O., and sustained injuries which will no doubt prove fatal.

MISS JESSIE RICE, of Newark, Ohio, driving across the track in a buggy, was killed by a Panhandle express train.

JOHN DAVIS was fatally and David Griffiths seriously injured by the explosion of a boiler near Colton, Jackson County, O.

It is estimated that the recent overflow of the Mississippi has caused damages between Keokuk, Ia., and Louisiana, Mo., on both sides of the river, amounting to \$2,330,000.

COL. G. M. MURPHY, a leading attorney of Hot Springs, Ark., shot George Sadler four times, inflicting fatal wounds. Murphy was one of the principal attorneys in the prosecution of Sadler in his recent trial for the murder of Dr. Lyon in December last, which is said to have aroused in him great antipathy toward Murphy, and it is alleged he had threatened to kill him.

HEINRICH VON SCHOENER, at present Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General of Austria at Alexandria, has been appointed Austrian Minister at Washington.

FLOODS in Dalmatia and Croatia caused the River Keka to burst its bounds. Houses are inundated, crops damaged, roads submerged and postal communication suspended.

THE Nihilists threaten to prevent the Czar's coronation unless he grants specific concessions.

INVESTIGATION into the affairs of the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, N. J., so hopelessly wrecked by Cashier Baldwin, discloses the fact that some two years ago Henry P. Marchbank, at that time engaged as corresponding clerk of the bank, got away with \$50,000 of its funds, which has never been recovered. Marchbank was retired, but the matter was not made public, it is supposed on account of the clerk's too intimate knowledge of the Cashier's own and much more extensive defalcation. Marchbank has now been arrested. He is a man of some property, and like Baldwin, has heretofore been esteemed as an estimable and upright gentleman.

FRED. MININGKA, an estimable young farmer residing near Clifton, Washington County, Kans., was shot and killed the other night by Fred. Nippon, with whom he had previously had some difficulty, growing out of Nippon's attentions to Miningka's sister. The murderer then committed suicide. Nippon was a young man of bad habits, and had sworn to have vengeance for Miningka's interference in behalf of his sister. The murdered man leaves a wife and one child.

CHARLES MADDEN shot and killed Miss Phoebe Bernard at Tiffin, O., because she would not marry him. Both were young people of the best standing in the community. The murderer was arrested, and there were strong threats made of lynching him.

MRS. SARAH WOLCOTT, of Brown Township, Madison County, O., lost her life by the explosion of a can of coal oil which was accidentally overturned and ignited.

A FIRE at Olean, N. Y., destroyed the American House and five small buildings. George Brooks and wife, in jumping from one of the buildings, each had a leg broken, and Mrs. Brooks was injured internally, and it is thought fatally.

DURING a storm at Manzanillo, Mexico, recently, four large vessels and all small craft in the harbor were wrecked, and several stores, the Custom-house, and other buildings were demolished.

SMALL-POX is epidemic in Stearns County, Minn., and the physicians of the State Board of Health are bending all their energies to confine it to districts now infected and to eventually root it out altogether. They encounter considerable difficulty on account of the ignorance of the inhabitants, who look on the disease as a visitation of Providence.

HENRY KING, who murdered Michael Huggin in Clinton Prison last July, was hanged at Pottsville, N. Y., on the 4th. Henry Lovett and Tom Betts were legally strangled on the same day—the former at Wilmington, N. C., and the latter at Jonesboro, Ga.

CHRIS. PRYOR, a farmer and stock-raiser, was killed in a saloon brawl at Webster, Ohio.

A MOVEMENT is on foot among the leading millers of the country to shut down all operations for thirty days. It is claimed that wheat is now held at speculative prices, and also that the supply of flour on hand largely exceeds the demand, both of which wrongs, in the view of the millers, can be righted by the temporary suspension of mill operations.

GOVERNOR CHURCHILL, of Arkansas, granted a reprieve in the cases of two colored murderers, Jackson and Hill, sentenced to be hanged at Hamburg, Jackson County, on the 22d ult. All preparations had been made for the execution, and a crowd of several thousand persons, mostly colored, had gathered to witness the affair. Their disgust was so great at being cheated out of the ghastly spectacle, that many wanted to lynch the prisoners.

JOHN F. KERRATT, formerly Assistant Postmaster at Little Rock, Ark., has been sentenced to thirty months' imprisonment at hard labor at the Detroit House of Correction, for embezzling nearly \$3,000 in Government funds. He made a written state-

ment in the court-room acknowledging that he had stolen the money, but asserting that parties who had been instrumental in prosecuting him were equally guilty. The confession has produced a genuine sensation.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has designated November 24 as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer.

PINKNEY M. KING, aged 20, has been convicted at Little Rock, Ark., of counterfeiting, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Detroit and to pay a fine of \$1,000.

THE trial of B. K. Scott, formerly Governor of South Carolina, for the murder of Warren G. Drury, a drug clerk, at Napoleon, O., on Christmas morning last, resulted in a verdict of not guilty. On the morning of the killing Scott went to a store in which Drury was employed, in search of his son, who, in company with Drury, had passed the night in a carousal, and had been taken by Drury and put to bed in a room over the store. Drury met Governor Scott in the store and attempted to dissuade him from going upstairs. The latter then shot Drury, killing him instantly. Governor Scott maintained that the shooting was accidental, and the jury seems to have coincided in this view.

COL. WATSON B. SMITH, Clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court, Omaha, was found dead outside his office door on the morning of the 5th, with a bullet through his head. Col. Smith has been very prominent in enforcing the new liquor law, and the opinion is universal that he was assassinated just as he was leaving his office. His body was cold when found. A citizens' meeting was held and it was agreed to raise \$10,000 to be used in hunting down the assassin. The greatest excitement exists. Col. Smith was a quiet and highly esteemed citizen, and had been an officer of the United States Court for eight or nine years. He leaves a wife and six children.

A STEIN, a prominent figure in police circles at Iowa City, Iowa, cut his wife's throat, chopped up his mother-in-law, and killed himself by poison. Stein and his wife are dead, but the mother-in-law may recover. Jealousy, insanity, and liquor are the cause.

THE Opera-house building at Joplin, Mo., burned on the night of the 5th. Two stores occupying the lower floor were destroyed with all their contents. Total loss about \$50,000, partially insured.

ENOCH EMOXY, formerly editor of the Peoria (Ill.) Transcript, was stricken down on the 6th by an apoplectic stroke and not expected to live.

MISS ELLA JUDD, aged 18 years, a popular and handsome young lady, of Monroe, Wis., was fatally burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Her clothing was set on fire, and before assistance could reach her she was actually roasted by the flames.

A DISPATCH from Kankakee, Ill., says: Ludwig Benke and Peter Kohner, laborers in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad bridge department, were carried over a dam on a flatboat and drowned.

ADVICES from the West Indies report many lives lost by the recent floods there, and the loss of live stock, damage to the fruit interests and railroads, is estimated at \$20,000,000.

A NEGRO named Bob Williams was lynched in Greenville, S. C., the other night, for assaulting a young white girl.

CHARLES HEDDEN, a wealthy farmer residing near Copac, St. Clair County, Mich., made a will on the 4th and next morning killed his three-year-old boy, cutting his own throat soon after and dying in a few moments. He had been considered insane for some time.

THE Eagle Pier buildings, Hoboken, N. J., together with barges and merchandise to the extent of half a million dollars, burned on the 6th. The steamers Kialto and Plymouth were damaged.

LIEUT. COM. A. H. WRIGHT died at Key West, Fla., of yellow fever.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A WASHINGTON special says: "The bill providing for the admission of Dakota as a State has been already prepared, and some Senators and Congressmen have prepared speeches in support of the admission. The bill will be pushed vigorously. Senator David Davis will support it, which insures its becoming a law and the admission of the Territory as a State, with probably two Republican Senators."

THE schooner Della Hodgkins capsized in a squall off Nantucket, Mass., and the crew took to boats and pulled all night without any progress. After being in the boat twenty-four hours without food and proper clothing, the mate and four men died from exhaustion and fright and were thrown overboard.

Up to the 7th the number of lives lost by the War Eagle disaster at Keokuk was still undetermined, but it was believed at least four persons were drowned. The body of C. F. Benning, of Douds, Iowa, was the only one so far recovered and identified. The loss to the bridge company will be fully \$150,000; no insurance. The War Eagle was valued at \$40,000, with no marine insurance. One-third of the cargo will be saved.

THE attendance at the Atlanta Cotton Exposition continues to increase each week, and the success of the exhibition is now assured.

A MOB numbering several hundred appeared at the Tiffin (Ohio) jail, where Madder, who killed Phoebe Bernard, is confined. A demand was made for the keys. The Sheriff refused, and, having previously gathered a posse armed to protect the jail, a lively riot ensued. Officers Brick and Lamberton received severe injuries, but the mob was repelled.

ANTONIA CRISCUALA, the only survivor of the Italian bark Rosina, has arrived in New York on the Maria. The vessel was struck by a hurricane on October 21, and the captain and the balance of the crew, ten in all, were swept overboard and drowned.

BUSHBOD BIRCH, for eighteen years disbursing officer of the Treasury Department, died in Pittsfield, Mass., after long illness.

Two colored children were cremated in a burning building at Kansas City on the 6th.

In New York City on the 7th, a tenement-house fire involved the loss of several lives. The house was occupied by sixteen families, and the flames breaking out in the basement, mounted rapidly to the roof through the elevator shaft, cutting off escape.

A SERIOUS accident occurred at the Key City Planing-mill, Dubuque, Iowa, by the fall of an elevator. Three boys were badly hurt, one supposed to be fatally.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Missouri River Convention.
The Executive Committee of the Missouri River Improvement Association have issued the following call:

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 3, 1881.
To the People of the Missouri Valley:
Pursuant to the unanimous wish of the delegates from the Missouri Valley to the late Convention held at St. Louis for the improvement of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, formally expressed at a meeting held at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, October 27, the undersigned, by authority of the Executive Committee of the Missouri River Improvement Association, hereby announce that a Missouri River Improvement Convention will be held at St. Joseph, Mo., November 20, 1881. It is the object of this meeting to take such action as will secure the interests of the Missouri River in any Congressional action that may be taken looking to the improvement of the Western rivers. It is suggested that the people of the several municipal corporations, such as counties, townships, towns, and cities, send representatives to the Convention, as follows: For 3,000 population or less, two delegates; for over 3,000 and less than 5,000, four delegates; for 5,000 and less than 10,000, six delegates; for 10,000 and less than 20,000, eight delegates; for 20,000 and less than 50,000, twelve delegates; for 50,000 and less than 100,000, sixteen delegates; for 100,000 or over, twenty delegates. It is also suggested that commercial organizations maintaining a daily exchange send delegates, as follows: For 5,000 members or less, twenty delegates; for over 5,000 members, thirty delegates. Members of Congress are respectfully invited to attend as representatives of their districts, and Governors of States and Territories as representatives of their States and Territories. It is hoped that the magnitude of the interests to be served and the advantages sought will prompt the people to a cordial co-operation, and secure a convention of such magnitude and intelligence as will be felt at home and abroad.

Very respectfully,
W. H. MILLER, Secretary.
R. COATES, President.

Miscellaneous Items.

St. Louis tobacco market (Nov. 5): Dark lungs, common to good, \$5.50 to \$6.25; bright smoking, common to good, \$6.00 to \$7.00; dark red leaf, \$6.50 to \$9.00; half-bright wrappers, common to medium, \$10 to \$18.

The Union Avenue Bank of Kansas City, a not very heavy financial institution, apparently, has gone into bankruptcy on account of the President's son having pocketed the proceeds of a \$600 draft and run away with a variety of assets. It is now stated that the entire capital of the bank (\$5,000) was borrowed from a Michigan capitalist, the law of Missouri requiring that amount in cash in order to obtain a charter. It is also alleged that, after receiving their charter, the President and Cashier drew out of the bank the \$5,000 borrowed money and replaced it with their individual notes, which were utterly worthless, leaving the institution in a bankrupt condition from the start.

The St. Louis authorities complain because Kansas City is shipping its sick paupers to the former city to be taken care of. They are promptly returned, with the explanation that St. Louis has all it can do to take care of its own incapables. Railroad fares are cheap now, and it costs less to transport paupers than it does to furnish them with subsistence. The paupers get a free ride twice across the State under this arrangement.

The Ozark Iron Mountain Railway Company has filed articles of association in the office of the Secretary of State. The capital stock is \$1,100,000, divided into 11,000 shares of \$100 each. This road is to commence at a point on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad in the County of St. Francois or the County of Washington, in the State of Missouri, as the same may hereafter be determined to be the most practicable point, and extend thence in a southerly direction through one or both of St. Francois and Washington Counties, and the counties of Iron, Reynolds, Dent, Texas and Wright in said State, to a point in said counties of Texas or Wright, as may hereafter be determined, a distance of about 110 miles. The corporation has a board of seven Directors, consisting of the following persons: John W. Harrison, A. W. Soper, John C. Brown, H. M. Hoxie, Thomas J. Perlin, Stephen D. Barlow, R. S. Hayes, all of St. Louis.

Articles of association of the Chillicothe & Kansas City Railway Company have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The capital stock of the corporation is \$750,000. The stockholders and Directors are G. G. Henry, D. W. C. Edgerston, A. McVey, E. J. Broadbent and W. B. Leach, all of Chillicothe, who subscribe one share each, and Henry Hatch, trustee, who subscribes 774 shares. The length of the road is about seventy-eight miles, and it is to run from Chillicothe, through the Counties of Livingston, Caldwell, Clinton or Ray, Clay and Jackson, to Kansas City.

Engineer Joseph T. Wager, who went down to his death with his locomotive at Osage bridge, on the Pacific Road, was a veteran of thirty-five years' service. When his engine struck the obstruction that threw it from the track he promptly set his air-brakes and thus probably saved the train from destruction. His little son and the fireman jumped from the engine and saved their lives, although both were badly bruised. Engineer Wager leaves a wife and family at Sedalia in indigent circumstances, and it is proposed to raise a fund for their benefit.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has purchased the old Parkville road-bed from Kansas City to Lathrop, in Clinton County, paying \$120,000 therefor. They will have to grade about sixty miles, and then a good road-bed will be had from Kansas City to the terminus in Linn County, where they will connect with the main line. This road will pass through a splendid territory, almost centering Jackson, Clay, Clinton, Caldwell, Livingston and Linn, and through a section of country long in need of a road.

John Ring's lard and oil refining factory at 926 North Main Street, and the Phoenix Planing-mill, Spruce and Twelfth Streets, St. Louis, were both destroyed by fire on the night of the 2d. The loss in the former is about \$30,000, with insurance of \$20,000, and in the latter about \$50,000, with \$26,000 insurance.

St. Louis's freight blockade is ended.

Alfred Hertz, confidential bookkeeper for Imboden & Co., of Kansas City, suddenly disappeared the other day. He had made a disastrous deal in November wheat, and his employers suffered for it. Later in the day he was arrested for embezzlement. He asserts his innocence.

The wife of Col. W. H. Plum, of Kansas City, was badly burned while kindling the fire with kerosene.

The old Kansas City Fair Association has been dissolved by agreement of the stockholders and a new association will be formed at once.

A St. Louis dealer in oleomargarine has been arrested for violation of the law.

A \$2,400,000 FAILURE.

The Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, N. J., Ruined by the Operation of Its Cashier—His Losses by Unsecured Loans and Speculations Not Far from \$2,500,000—The Culprit Arrested—Arrest of an Alleged Abettor of the Embezzlement.

New York, October 31.
The Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, N. J., closed to-day. The announcement excited universal surprise and astonishment. The Mechanics' Bank has been the leading financial institution of Newark for the past fifty years, and in all that time no whisper to its discredit had been heard. It was the heaviest bank in the State of New Jersey, and its transactions were of a magnitude and importance known to no other suburban bank. The story of the ruin, so far as it can be given at present, was obtained from one of the Directors, a gentleman whose whole fortune is swallowed by the catastrophe. "Sunday morning," he said, "Oscar L. Baldwin, the Cashier of the bank, sent for Stephen H. Condit, one of the Directors, and asked him to call at the bank building at eleven o'clock. Mr. Condit called at the hour fixed, and Baldwin informed him that the bank was ruined. It seems that the Bank Examiner, E. P. Shelley, who has been in town for the past ten days, examining National Banks, had notified Baldwin Thursday that the bank would be examined Monday, and this precipitated the disclosure. At seven o'clock last evening a meeting of the Directors was held at the residence of Joseph A. Halsey, in Park Place, at which time the directors were notified. Mr. Condit told the other Directors what Baldwin had said to him, adding that the shortage of the institution would probably amount to \$2,000,000 or \$2,500,000. When the astonishment rising from this startling announcement had subsided, Mr. Baldwin was called before the Board and made a statement of financial operations for the past twelve years, such as perhaps has no parallel in the history of banking. He said that the whole amount, say \$2,500,000, had gone into the hands of a single firm, Messrs. C. Nugent & Co., morocco manufacturers, of Newark, and that he had never benefited by the defalcation to the amount of a dollar. He had loaned money to Nugent & Co. some twelve years ago, without any security, and was trying to cover his tracks. Nugent, according to his story, said that he owned valuable property and would be able to take up all his notes, provided a little time was given him. Whenever a note became due Nugent would pay a portion of it and then give another note and borrow an additional sum of money. At length Baldwin protested, but Nugent quickly shut him up by saying: 'You and I are both in the hole. If this thing is exposed it will ruin you as well as me. You have been lending me money without collateral and without the consent of your Board of Directors. Say nothing of it, and I will be able before long to pull through.' Powerless to resist, the unfortunate Cashier continued to advance money to Nugent & Co. until the amount became appallingly large. How Mr. Baldwin kept a knowledge of these transactions from the Directors I cannot tell you; but I presume that he used our balance at the Mechanics' Bank of New York for that purpose. We have had an average daily balance of from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 at that institution for several years, and it was very easy for our Cashier to make use of it without our knowledge, since he could keep his books in such a way as seemingly preserve that balance intact. Besides, all of us had the most perfect confidence in his integrity, and knew that he was a business man of rare shrewdness and ability. My theory is that when Baldwin found himself involved to the amount of \$200,000 or \$300,000 by his note transactions with Nugent, he went into Wall street with more of the bank's money, in the hope of recouping himself. Bad luck or bad judgment dragged him deeper and deeper into the mire, and the result was his disclosure of last evening. He told me that every dollar of the missing money had gone into Nugent's business; but this I can not believe. He should have said that the notes given by Nugent to Baldwin for the money of the bank were never seen or heard of by the Directors. In fact, they knew nothing of the transaction. How the Bank Examiner was hoodwinked I can not say; but at every annual examination our bank came out with a clean record. For myself, I had such unlimited confidence in Baldwin that I never thought of looking very closely into his accounts.

"After hearing Baldwin's statement," the Director continued, "we called on Frederick T. Frelinghuysen as counsel, and appointed Messrs. George A. Halsey and Henry Howell as a committee to visit Washington and consult with the Comptroller of the Currency as to the situation of the bank. We also appointed Stephen H. Condit and James F. Bond as a committee to consult John C. Emory, our counsel, as to the advisability of arresting Baldwin. The committee roused Mr. Emory from his bed, and after a short consultation were advised to accuse Baldwin's arrest. Early this morning they called upon A. Q. Kenney, United States District Attorney, and James F. Bond made an affidavit embodying substantially the facts above narrated.

Baldwin was arrested in bed at seven this morning. He showed no surprise, and was evidently expecting arrest. He said he would not give bail, and he was content to pass his life in prison. 'I shall never go to St. Broad street again,' he exclaimed. "When Baldwin was before us," said a dire tort to a reporter, "he appeared to be anxious to make a clean breast of the matter. He said he fully realized the grave nature of the offense, and aimed that he ought to be dealt with in the severest manner the law would allow. 'There is no excuse for my misdeeds,' he said, 'and I need what I ought to have seen years ago. I stand before you to-night a perjurer, a forger, a falsifier and a criminal. I think, gentlemen,' he said, in conclusion, 'that you ought to send for officers and put me under arrest for misappropriating your money and money belonging to other persons. It is your duty to send me to jail, and I only ask the one privilege of going home to inform my wife and family of my misdeeds. They know nothing about this affair. I never expect to go to the bank again, but instead I want to go to jail and from there to State prison, and there I will wait to end my days. If I had not been too much of a coward I would have been here to tell the whole story to-night. I should have shot myself. Since I have chosen to live, I must suffer.'"

Newark, N. J., October 31.
Christopher Nugent, a wealthy morocco manufacturer of the firm of C. Nugent & Co., was arrested this evening at his house by a Deputy United States Marshal, on a charge of aiding and abetting Cashier Baldwin in embezzling funds from the Mechanics' National Bank. He gave bail in \$25,000 to answer the charge. The arrest was based on the voluntary statement of the Cashier in regard to the loans to Nugent.

The salary of the President of the French Republic is \$200,000 per annum.

Treasurer Gillilan's Report.

WASHINGTON, November 6.
The report of United States Treasurer Gillilan for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, shows an increase in the receipts over those for 1880 from every source. Increase in customs, \$11,637,611; internal revenue, \$11,235,011; sale of public lands, \$1,185,850; miscellaneous sources, \$3,177,702; total increase, \$27,235,081, which, added to the net reduction of \$5,930,079 in expenditures, makes an increase in the surplus revenue of \$24,185,751.

The net revenues were \$90,782,292, and the net expenditures, \$69,712,887. The excess of the receipts over payments was \$100,069,404, of which \$90,872,281 was expended in the redemption of the public debt.

The balance in the Treasury increased \$18,667,063 from \$203,791,321 at the beginning to \$222,458,384 at the end of the fiscal year. The amount expended on account of interest and premium on the public debt ran down from \$28,552,895 in 1880 to \$28,568,989, a reduction of \$14,882,906. The balance standing to the credit of disbursing officers and agents of the United States with various officers of the Treasury, June 30, 1881, was \$24,836,377.

The receipts for the fiscal year on account of the Post-office Department was \$39,707,664, and the expenditures, \$38,544,935, of which amounts \$24,702,703 were received and expended directly by Postmasters. The unavailability funds in the Treasury amount to \$23,521,632, an increase since the last report, by reason of taking up certain items previously carried in cash. At the close of the year the Treasury held by the Treasurer United States bonds, \$390,555,900 as security for the circulation of National banks, and \$125,265,000 as security for public deposits in National banks. During the year \$26,880,700 in bonds were deposited for these purposes, and \$27,537,350 withdrawn, exceeding by far the transactions of any former year.

The amount of United States currency outstanding at the close of the year was \$302,539,437; redeemed during the year, \$71,069,974. Total redemptions since first issue of currency, \$2,260,141,073.

United States bonds amounting to \$85,334,050 have been retired during the year. The aggregate retired by purchase, redemption, conversion and exchange, from March 11, 1880, to the close of the fiscal year, was \$1,683,344,800. Coupons from United States bonds of the value of \$22,707,067 were paid during the year, and quarterly interest on registered stock of funded loans, amounting to \$4,455,790, was paid by means of 335,105 checks.

National Bank notes received for redemption during the year, \$39,659,250. The aggregate redemptions of United States currency since June 30, 1878, has been \$1,950,634,772. Comparing the condition of the Treasury September 30, 1881, with the condition the same day last year, the most striking changes are the increase in gold coin and bullion and standard silver dollars on hand, and in silver certificates outstanding. Deducting gold certificates actually outstanding, the gold held in the Treasury on September 30, the last four years, was \$112,602,622 in 1878, \$154,987,371 in 1879, \$128,100,068 in 1880, and \$169,552,746 in 1881.

The gross amount of gold coin and silver dollars and bullion held by the Treasury, without regard to obligations outstanding against it, ranged from \$163,969,444 in 1878 to \$222,807,308 in 1879, to \$244,935,215 in 1880, and \$299,705,608 in 1881. The increase in gold was \$55,400,000, of which \$30,150,000 was in gold, and \$16,250,000 in silver. The increase in gold was greater and in silver less last year than any year since the coinage of the standard silver dollar began.

The United States notes on hand slightly increased last year, notwithstanding the increased public demand for notes for circulation. The aggregate of United States notes amount required for payment of clearing-house certificates is \$24,000,000 against \$18,600,000 a year ago.

The practice of the past year has been to make 10 per cent of all payments in silver dollars or certificates, 40 per cent in gold coin and 50 per cent in notes. To this rule there have been some exceptions. Under an arrangement between the Treasury and the New York Clearing House all payments by the Treasury to this institution, aggregating \$275,000,000 a year, must be made in gold coin or United States notes, standard silver dollars not being receivable under its rules, although silver certificates are now being paid by the Treasury to some extent in place of gold coin, in lieu of gold coin, for use in payment of custom duties. Aside from any personal views as to the expediency of reviving the silver dollar, the Treasurer says he would seem unwise for any branch of the Government to make an arrangement by which coin, which the law has made full legal tender, is discarded.

In referring to the reserve held for the redemption of United States notes, the Treasurer says: "There is no provision in the law requiring specie reserve for redemption of United States notes, but in the preparation for the resumption